

School Board Journal



Vol. V, No. 11.

November, 1893.

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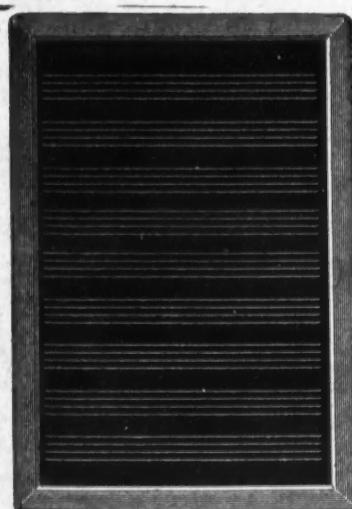
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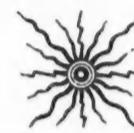
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School Board Journal

We Report the Important Transactions of every School Board in the United States and Canada.

VOL. V.

MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 11.

ARE THEY A FAILURE?

TWO SIDES OF THE STATE TEXT BOOK SYSTEM
PRESENTED.

President Hyde of the San Francisco, Cal., board of education in a recent communication speaks of the State text book system as follows:

I do not approve of the policy of the State issuing educational books. It has been tried here and it is a failure. In the first place the books cost more than those which are bought of private houses. The State issues only a limited number and the actual cost of production is more than what the same books could be furnished for by the large publishing houses at a fair profit.

Second—There is no competition among the authors. The State offers delegate to certain individuals the task of writing certain books. They may be wise or unwise in their selection of authors.

Some of the poorest text books ever placed in our schools came from the State Printing Office. A publisher of school books is obliged to keep up with the times. He must go far and wide for the best authors, and, with the advance of thought and methods, new books must be brought out to meet the demands of educational people.

Our State books are a failure. The whole plan is a failure; both as regards cost and authorship. The sooner the system is abolished the better. The books are used in this department as required by law; but it would be better for the schools if the board of education used its untrammeled judgment in the selection of text-books. The aim of the State is to provide text books for the grammar and primary classes, but none are provided for the High School classes.

We are obliged to use the State text-books for those studies for which such books have been prepared; but they do not yet cover the whole range of studies in the grammar and primary schools. I understand that the law is being strictly complied with in this Department.

I presume that the original theory of the State furnishing text-books was that the pupils could get them at cost price, and this would be less than they had been paying. The result has been just the opposite. We pay more for our State books than the same class of books could be sold for by private publishers, and the quality is far inferior.

A defender of the system answers the arguments put forth by Mr. Hyde in the following manner:

First—The issuing of State text books has not been tried here before, and it has never been proven a failure. Our present efficient school work is proof of this.

The cost of the State books to the scholars is far less than prices charged for books issued by large publishing houses. Let us compare them:

State First Reader.....	15c	Harper's First Reader.....	30c
State Second Reader.....	33c	Harper's Second Reader.....	45c
State Primary Arithmetic.....	20c	Harper's Primary Arithmetic.....	40c

the education of our children than to leave it to a promiscuously elected board of education. Such a board is seldom guided by cool and collected judgment, but usually through some political or pecuniary motives.

Third—A great saving is made to scholars who move from one county to another, as, under the State book system, all counties use the same books. But, under the system of allowing the various boards of education to select that publisher's books which, in their judgment, are deemed best, nearly every county uses a different set of books, and as a result, new books must be purchased whenever a scholar moves.

Fourth—Primary and Grammar State books have nothing in common with High School books. It is a pity that High School books cannot be published by the state at present. I trust when the population of California has tripled, that enough of High School books will be used to justify the State to publish them also.

As a whole, the entire set of State books give satisfactory results but, this being the first attempt of the state to publish school books, a few errors no doubt crept in, and improvements, when found necessary, will gradually be made good as judgment dictates, and as would be done by regular publishing houses.

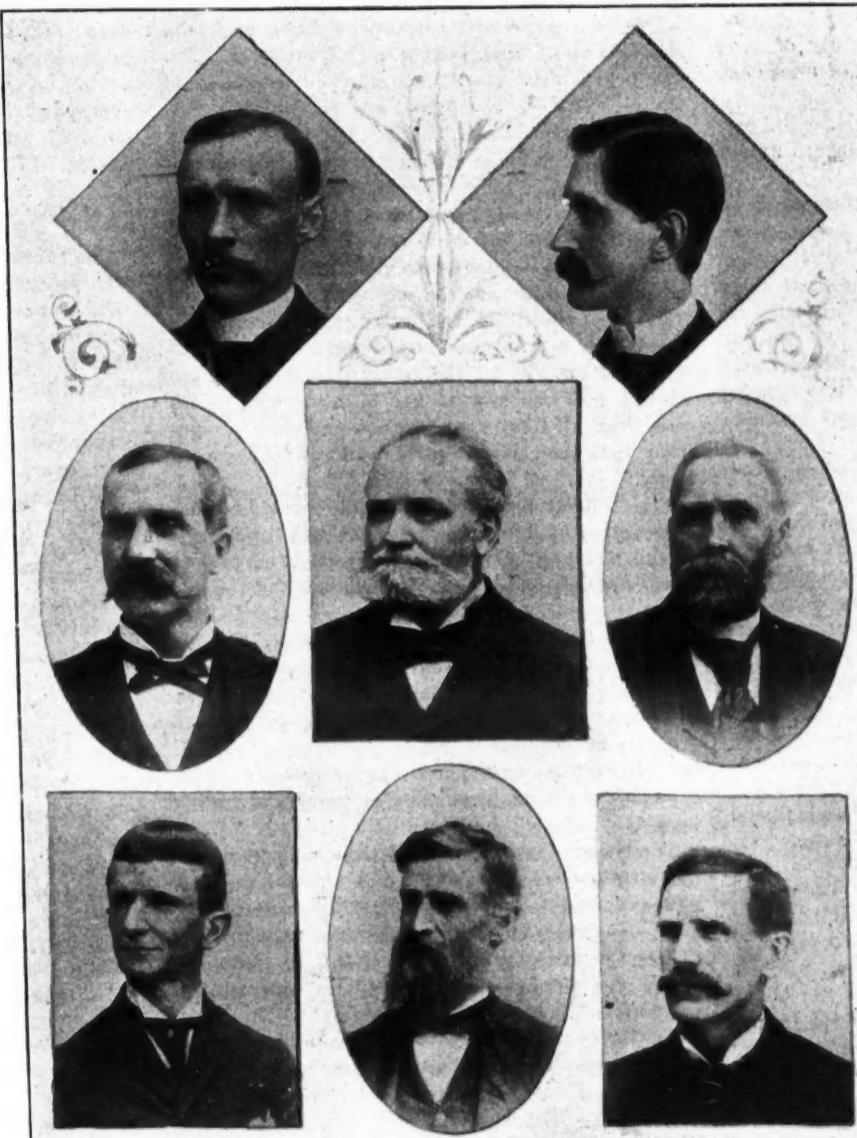
The Brooklyn, N. Y., board of education received the following propositions:

From Jno. E. Potter & Co., Proposing to furnish their elementary and advanced geographies, teacher's and scholar's editions, at 50c and \$1.00 each. American Book Co., Proposing to furnish Ryan's New Revised Vocalist at 60c per copy; King, Richardson & Co.: Proposing to furnish charts and book of the American Music System as follows: Charts No. 1, with easels and manual, \$10.80;

charts No. 2, with easels and manual \$10.80; book, No. 1 29½ cents. A. Lovell & Co.: Asking that Peck's Advanced Arithmetic be added to the list of text-books.

The Leavenworth, Kans., board of education will begin its meetings at 7 P. M. hereafter instead of 7:30.

A resolution before the Louisville, Ky., school board to increase the wages of Napoleon Bonaparte, the page and janitor of the school board, by \$25 per month was unanimously carried. Bonaparte is an intelligent mulatto who has served in his capacity for nearly a quarter of a century and no one demurred at the raise in salary.



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L. M. MANN,
Member.

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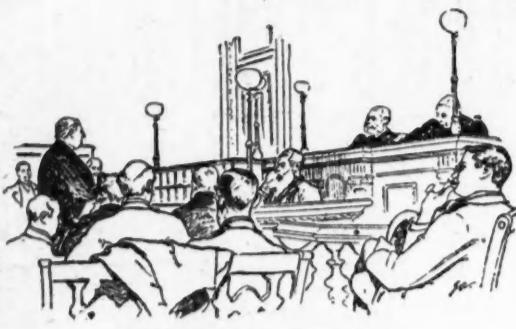
BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, WEST DES MOINES, IA.

State Advanced Arithmetic.....	12c	Harper's Advanced Arithmetic.....	70c
State Elementary Geography.....	50c	Harper's Elementary Geography.....	60c
State Advanced Geography.....	\$1.02	Harper's Advanced Geography.....	\$1.25

And all others in about the same proportion.

The above figures prove that the publishing of the State books is a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. over prices formerly paid for school books of the large publishing houses. I defy Mr. Hyde or anyone else to deny these facts.

Second—There is no necessity for competition among authors of State books. The State officers appoint a thoroughly able man, who is certainly better qualified to select proper material suited for



FROM THE COURTS.

MATTERS INVOLVING BOARDS OF EDUCATION EVERYWHERE.

A number of taxable inhabitants of Upper Providence, Pa., presented a petition to the courts, asking for the dissolution of the School Board of that township, because of the inability of that board to agree upon the appointment of a teacher.

SCHOOL LAWS.

The state superintendent of Indiana, will hereafter not consider any appeals of teachers unless accompanied by a bond of \$25 to \$50.

The city attorney presented a communication to the Los Angeles, Cal., board of education relative to the communication from the board which asked whether the board must accept the levy made by the council for school purposes, or if it is entitled to claim the full amount limited by the charter for school purposes. The attorney was of the opinion that the discretion of the council in this matter cannot be attacked. The supreme court has also passed upon the question.

Springfield, Mo. The secretary read a letter from Higdon & Higdon of Kansas City, stating that in the construction of the new high school building here an infringement is made on a patent for heating and ventilating, said patent being granted last month. As the plan was adopted before the patent was issued the board did not attach much importance to the communication.

The contest at Los Angeles, Cal., where the city auditor refuses to pay the bills covering the expenses of a school board committee visiting other cities in the interest of the schools, has been taken into court. A test case will be made. The auditor claims that the payment of such expenses is illegal — while the board holds that it is legitimate.

BOARD ENJOINED.

The Allegheny, Pa., school board has been served with a bill which claims that the meeting on July 3, when the new text books were voted for, was illegal so far as the adoption of readers, spellers and arithmetics are concerned, in that the board has no right to adopt more than one series in one study, whereas in fact the board adopted four series of readers, two series of spellers and two series of arithmetics, thereby destroying uniformity.

IS THE BOARD RESPONSIBLE?

A nice legal question has recently come up before the Chicago board of education and was legally decided. A laborer had been injured while employed upon a school building. He brought suit for damages and it was decided that the board was under no legal liability to the board. It was decided that:

- 1st. There is no provision of law creating such a liability.
- 2d. There is no fund with which to pay a judgment in such a case.
- 3d. No case sounding in tort was ever contemplated by the statute.
- 4th. There is no principle of common law by which such an action can be supported.

The Lincoln, Neb., board of education recently discussed the question of appointing assistant superintendents in preference to supervisors. The general impression seemed to prevail that it was a doubtful undertaking, owing largely, possibly, to the vague understanding the board expressed themselves as having on the subject. However, the assistant superintendent system will be tried.

SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

The St. Louis schools are so overcrowded that the children have been packed in hallways and in one instance in a wood shed.

The south side school directors of Pittsburg, Pa., refuse to pay the water rent for the schools and defy the water company to collect it. The school directors claim exemption.

President Capen, of the Boston school board, before submitting his resignation, stated that he was pleased to note that partisanship and politics no longer actuated the members of the board.

A question has arisen on the salary of the secretary of the San Francisco, Cal., school board. It appears that he draws two salaries, one of \$200 as clerk and another of \$50 as ex-officio superintendent of the Board of education. The matter will be officially decided.

The retiring school board of the Auburn, Wash., school district appointed a set of teachers. The new board questioned the action and sought legal advice. The new board is sustained.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., board of education passed a resolution forbidding children to trespass in returning and going to school on such streets where trolley car run on pain of expulsion.

The East Side school board of Des Moines, Ia., has decided to do away with all examination in the schools in the future. A year ago a rule was made that all scholars who had an average in recitation over 90 per cent would be promoted at the end of terms without taking the examination. The plan worked well and now it has been decided to do away with all final examinations and base promotions upon the general averages of the scholars entirely.

The Detroit board of education considered the advisability of flying the American flag over every school building in the city every day. A part of the board objects to the move on account of the expense.

Hon. T. J. Sheean, president of the board of education, of Galena, Ill., has resigned as a member of that body because the members of the board have been recklessly extravagant in the expenditure of public money against which he has vainly protested. Mr. Sheean says that \$3,500 has been expended in the last six weeks, principally on repairs of buildings.

The board of education of Newark, O., will establish evening schools and enforce the compulsory education law in connection with the same.

The clay modeling fad has been abolished by the Chicago board of education and the superintendent on supplies instructed to sell the clay in fifty pound lots.

At Cincinnati the following rule will again be strictly observed: "There shall be no stated examinations for the promotion of pupils of several grades of the district and intermediate schools, but pupils in these grades shall be promoted and classified primarily on their proficiency in the several branches of the course as shown by the teacher's estimate of their daily work. A satisfactory standing in daily work, with good deportment, shall be accepted as evidence of the ability of pupils to do successfully the work of the higher grades." It appears that the rule had become lax.

The socialists of St. Louis, Mo., will take part in the school board elections and in their platform make the following demands: Compulsory education for all children from the sixth to the fifteenth year of age; free text books and all other school supplies; introduction of gymnastics; the teaching of one or more foreign languages; free meals and clothing for poor children; that no class of pupils exceed 36; that the school board receive compensation for services rendered; that no real estate belonging to the public schools shall be sold; that school children ride on the street cars free of charge, and that all public improvements be made under the eight-hour system and at union wages.

The following resolution was adopted by the Galion, O., school board, on motion of Reisinger,

all members voting yes: Resolved, that it shall be a rule of the board of education that during the time the schools are in session—from September to June—teachers employed by this board shall desist from attendance upon all public balls or dances.

At Superior, Wis., the "one or two session" question for the high school came up. A communication was sent to the parents asking their opinion and the result was that the one session plan met with strong support. The hours will be from 8.15 or 8.30 a. m. to 1.15 or 1.30 p. m.

A newspaper at San Diego, Cal., scores several members of the board of education of that city for smoking during sessions.

Reports received at the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL office show an overcrowded condition in the schools of the following named cities: St. Louis, Mo., Menomonie, Mich., Wausau, Wis., Pittsburg, Pa., Superior, Wis., Kansas City, Mo., Rockford, Ill., Toledo, O., Los Angeles, Cal., Kearney, N. J.

The Fargo, N. D., board of education will adopt a plan by which parents will be notified of the absence of the children from school. Children will be admitted to school from 9 to 20 years of age instead of 7 to 24.

VACCINATION—FOR AND AGAINST.

The Indianapolis school board ordered that children be vaccinated or expelled.

At Muncie, Ind., the county board of education has sent out an official notice compelling all children to become vaccinated. Physicians will be allowed 25 cents each for such vaccination, provided the name of the child accompanies the bill.

Superintendent Preston reported to the Brooklyn, N. Y., board of education seventy scholars who had failed to produce vaccination certificates. Various excuses were offered, among which was that given by several, that the parents objected to vaccination on grounds of liability to injury to health. None of the suspended scholars will be re-admitted unless certificates of vaccination be produced.

The opposition to the general vaccination order of the school authorities of Union City, Ind., increases. The patrons of one district held a mass-meeting and unanimously agreed not to obey the order. The attendance on the schools is very light. In one district there are only three pupils. The school authorities refuse to recognize the homeopathic system of vaccination, and this is where the trouble lies.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., board of education passed a resolution requiring all pupils to be vaccinated within thirty days.

TUITION FEES EVERYWHERE.

The Delano, Minn., board of education fixed the non-resident tuition fees at \$1 per month payable in advance.

The board at Port Henry, N. Y., fixed for High school and grammar department, tuition rates \$4 per term; all other departments \$3.

The Dillon, Mont., board of school trustees No. 10 has decreed that each non-resident pupil attending the public school of this district will be required to pay a tuition fee of \$2 per month if in the primary; \$2.25 per month if in the intermediate and \$2.50 per month if in the High school department, said tuition to be paid in advance at the beginning of each term for the term, to the clerk of the school board who will give a receipt for the same, which receipt upon presentation to the principal of the school will be recognized as a permit of attendance to the department paid for.

The Hutchison, Kans., Board of education fixed the tuition fee for non-residents at \$1 per month. Non-residence to be excluded from over crowded schools.

The Superior, Wis., board of education will ask the town board to pay \$1,200 for tuition fees on children who do not reside in the city.

It was resolved by the Fresno, Cal., board that a laboratory fee of \$1 be charged for each pupil attending the chemical class at the High school.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

ADOPTIONS OF TEXT BOOKS MADE BY SCHOOL BOARDS.

Washington, D. C. In the seventh grade substituted the Normal Music Course, Part II. for the Abridged Music Reader. In the eighth grade substitute the Normal Music Course Third Reader, for mixed voices, for Abridged Independent Music Reader, as revised by D. H. Hazen.

Jacksonville, Ill., adopted Southworth & Goddard's First Lessons in Language and Elements of Composition and Grammar.

Burlington, Kans. County Text Book board adopted Franklin Readers and Modern Speller, published by Sheldon & Co. Rondebusch writing system, Hyde's grammars, Potter's geographies, Sheldon's Elementary Arithmetic, Sutton & Kimbrough's intermediate and higher arithmetic, Ray's new higher arithmetic, Townsend's civil government, Montgomery's History, Jay's Philosophy, Dunglinoon's Physiology, Williams and Rogers' book-keeping.

Troy, N. Y., adopted for high school, Book IV. Cecilian series; for grammar school, Book III. normal; for intermediate schools, Book II. normal in two parts; for primary school, Book I. normal for teachers.

Hutchinson, Kans., adopted the Rondebusch system of penmanship and the Thompson system of drawing.

Rochester, Minn. The superintendent in his report recommended the purchase of the Normal Review system of copy books for use in the teaching of writing in the lower grades.

Chillicothe, O., adopted, on trial, for high school, "Song Greeting."

Rome, N. Y. Board substituted Pennell's Roman History for Leighton's.

Malden, Mass., ordered that the Pathfinder of American History be placed on the teachers' desks in the grammar grades.

New Haven, Conn. It was voted to print 300 copies of Prof. Jepson's commencement exercise songs at an expense of \$150.

Denver, Col. Electric Primer and First Reader (German) for use in the German classes of the fourth and fifth grades.

Quincy, Ill. A proposition and terms for the introduction into the public schools of the Normal review system of writing, was read from Meers, Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers of same, and accepted.

The St. Louis, Mo., School Board, made the following changes in Normal and High School books:

Wentworth's Plain and Solid Geometry in place of Chauvenet's, at the net contract price of \$1.00, and the exchange price of 60 cts. per copy.

Kellogg's Text Book on Rhetoric in place of Jameson's Rhetorical Method, net contract price of 84 cts., exchange price 60 cts. per copy.

Appleton's School Physics in place of Norton's Natural Philosophy, net contract price of 96 cts., exchange price, 50 cts. per copy.

Milne's Algebra in place of Ray's Parts I and II, net contract price of 80 cts., exchange price of 40 cts. per copy.

Harper & Miller's Vergil in place of Allen & Greenough's, price of \$1.00, exchange 50 cts. per copy.

Super's French Reader to be used in addition to the other French text books now in use, at 64 cts.

Chardenal's French Grammar to be used in addition to the other French text books now in use, at 80 cts.

Jones' Exercises in Latin Prose Composition to be used in addition to the other Latin text books now in use, at \$1.00.

Harris' German Lessons to be used in addition to the other text books now in use, at 50 cts.

Goodell's Greek in English to be used in addition to the other Greek text books now in use, at 50 cts.

Bryant's Syllabus on Psychology to be used in addition to the other text books now in use, at 25 cts.

Harkness' Caesar's Commentaries in place of Bartholomew's, as 96 cts. and exchange price of 50 cts.

Collar & Daniell's Beginner's Latin Book to be used in addition to the other text books in Latin now in use, at 80 cts.

Dole's American Citizen on the list of books to be used for supplementary reading.

Pascoag (Harrisonville) R. I., adopted Tarbell's No. 2 Language Lessons; World and its People series as supplementary reading; Graves' Speller; Normal Elementary Arithmetic to supersede the Franklin Elementary in Seaver's Mental Arithmetic; as supplementary books, Potter's Geography, and that a copy of the teacher's edition be placed on each teacher's desk in the schools in which that study is taught; Element of Civil Government; Normal Course of Reading be adopted as supplementary books; Blaisdell's Physiology.

Salida, Colo., adopted Stoddard's Mental Arithmetic for Colburn's; Hatch's Civil Government adopted but does not replace Mowry's in the high school department. Steel's Physiology is removed from the high school to the seventh grade; Eclectic Physical Geography, replacing Houston's. Wentworth's School Algebra replaces Ray's; Hill's Foundations of Rhetoric replaces Chittenden's; Lodge's History of Modern Europe replaces Barnes' General History. The new books required in the high school are: Kelsey's Caesar, Smith's Smaller Histories of Greece and Rome; Tuell & Fowler's Latin Reader replaces Jones'; Wentworth's Plane Geometry.

Findlay, O., adopted Long's Lessons in English. Lake Geneva, Wis. Bradbury's Algebra.

DeKalb, Ill., adopted Well's Academic Algebra in place of Robinson's. Appleton's Physics in place of Steele's, and Young's Astronomy in place of Steele's. Remaining books to be considered later.

Forston, Minn. Adopted for the term of five years: From the American Book Company—Barnes' Readers, Barnes' Geographies, White's Arithmetics, Smith's Physiology, Shoup's Spelling Book, Eggleston's Leading Facts of American History. From Ginn & Co.—Tarbell's Language Lessons, Montgomery's History of United States and Whitney & Lockwood's English Grammar.

The Philadelphia Board of Public Education advertised for bids and awarded contracts for the following books: Parker's Talks on Teaching, Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, Spencer's Education, Partridge's Quincy Methods, Geike's The Teaching of Geography, John F. Prince's Methods of Teaching, Johannott's Principles and Practice of Teaching, Brooke's Methods of Teaching, Laurie's John Amos Comenius, Compayne's Lectures on Pedagogy, Payne's Contribution to the Science of Education, Bain's Education as a Science, Carpenter's Mental Physiology, Perez-Sully's First Three Years of Childhood, Gage's Laboratory Physics, Gage's Laboratory Chemistry, Gray's How Plants Behave, Gray's Structural Botany, Gray's Physiological Botany, Strasburger's Practicum (small edition), Sedgwick and Wilson's Biology, Cooke's Freaks and Marvels of Plant Life, De Candolle's The Origin of Cultivated Plants, Darwin's Insectivorous Plants, Darwin's Cross and Self Fertilization of Plants, Darwin's The Movements of Plants, Bowen's Froebel, Bailey's Essentials of Reading, Compayne's History of Pedagogy, Gray's Lessons (Revised), Gray's Manual, Tourist's Edition. Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel—Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking (Lomb. Prize Essay, 1888), Helen Campbell—The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking; Catherine Owen—Ten Dollars Enough; Catherine Owen—Progressive Housekeeping; Catherine Owen, Molly Bishop's Family; Cookery in the Public Schools, by Sallie Joy White.

The Nashville School Board has adopted the New Fourth Music Readers, by Mason & Veszie for the ninth grade. Price 90 cts.

New Orleans, La. Adoption for use in the public schools of the State, the History of Louisiana, by Miss Grace King and Prof. J. R. Ficklen, of Tulane University.



O. P. BARNES,
With Ginn & Co., Leavenworth, Kas.

Zanesville, O. Adopted: Nature Readers, published by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston—twenty-six copies Vol I at 19c., 26 copies Vol. II, at 27c., 26 copies Vol. III, at 38c., 26 copies Vol. IV, at 45c.; total \$33.54. King's Geographical Readers, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston—twelve copies of book 3 at 47c., 12 copies book 4 at 47c.; total \$11.28, making an aggregate expenditure by the board of \$44.82. It was also recommended that teachers purchase the following guides or helps, as may be prescribed by the superintendent—the prices named being the ones at which they can be obtained through the board if purchased in quantities: Educational Publishing Co., Boston—Leaves from Nature's Story Book, volumes 1, 2 and 3, at 32 cts. each; Little Flower Talks, at 19c.; Leaves and Flowers, 25c.; Nature Stories for Young Readers, 25c.; My Saturday Bird Class, 25c. Ginn & Co.—From Seed to Leaf, 48c.; Flower and Fruit, 64c. American Book Co.—Natural History series: Cats and Dogs, 13c.; Feathers and Furs, 23c.; Wings and Fins, 30c.; Creepers and Flies, 30c.; Claws and Hoofs, 41c.; Glimpses of Animal Life, 75c.; Living Creatures, Water, Land and Air, 38c.

Grand Rapids, Mich., adopted Williams & Roger's New Complete Book-keeping. Introductory price \$1.00; subsequent orders, \$1.35, less 10 per cent.

The following cities adopted publications of Silver, Burdett & Co.: St. Joseph, Mo., high school, Euterpean Song Book, of the Normal music course; Mason City, Ia., high school, Cecilian, Book 4; Ishpeming, Mich., Normal Review System of Writing; Appleton, Wis., Crook & Cropsey Elementary Arithmetic; Stevens Point, Wis., Cook & Cropsey Elementary Arithmetic; Aurora, Ill., high school, Cecilian, Book 4; Decatur, Ill., Normal Review System of Writing; Streator, Ill., Normal Music Course; Winona, Minn., Normal Course in Reading for exclusive use; St. Paul, Minn., high school, Cecilian, Book 4; West Superior, Wis., Lilley's Algebra, published by Silver, Burdett & Co.; Minneapolis high school, Cecilian, Book 4; Chicago high school, Cecilian, Book 4; Lancaster, Pa., Normal Music Course; Utica, N. Y., Normal Music Course, displacing the Whiting system; Oak Park, Ill., Advanced and Elementary Arithmetic, Cook & Cropsey series; Kansas City, Mo., Movement Tablets of the Normal Review system of writing; Marshall, Mich., Normal Review system of writing; Niles, Mich., Normal Review system of writing; Baraboo, Wis., Normal Review system of writing.

"The Whiting Public School Music Course, published by D. C. Heath & Company, has been adopted in many places this year, among which are the following western cities: Terre Haute, Green castle, Noblesville, and New Carlisle, Ind., the Ypsilanti State Normal School, St. Joseph, and Bessemer, Michigan; Baraboo, Appleton, Wisconsin; Dixon, Illinois; Deep Water and Holden, Missouri; Maquoketa, Iowa; Jamestown, North Dakota."

Hudson, Wis. Swinton's Introductory Geography was re-instated.

School Board Journal

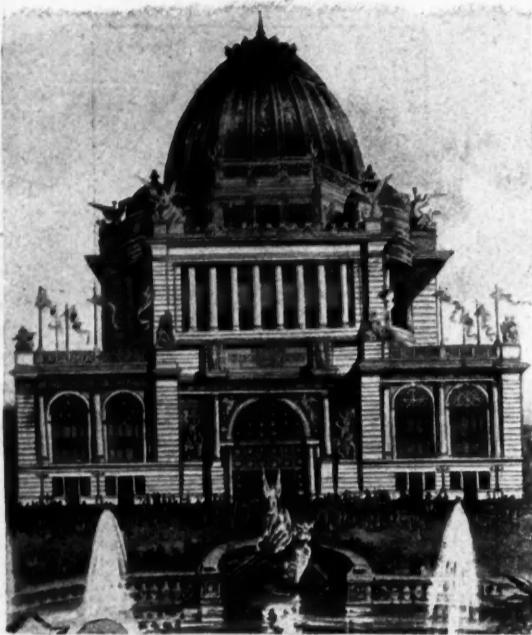


EXHIBIT OF SILVER, BURDETT & CO.

The visitors in the Liberal Arts Department of the great World's Fair, and especially those who are in anyway connected with educational matters, will remember vividly the tasteful exhibits of the educational publishers. Among them the exhibits of the enterprising and growing firm of Silver, Burdett & Co. deserves to be recorded among the best and most complete exhibits.

The splendid growth of a school book publishing house in these days of strong competition and the continuous struggle for the best, indicates a rare combination of men and matter. The constant progress in the educational world recognizes the books and the most honorable methods for their introduction. It may therefore be said that the firm of Silver, Burdett & Co. is composed of men whose distinction as educational publishers is well deserved. Men of high attainment and keen foresight, they have been constantly alive to educational development in the United States, and they keep strictly abreast with educational ideas. It is therefore with some pleasure that the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL introduces to its readers the officers of this firm. It will be a source of pleasure to the thousands of school officials and teachers to thus meet the men whose names are already so familiar to them.

The exhibit was situated in the northwest gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. The space occupied twenty feet square, and furnished comfortably for the convenience of their customers and all interested in text books. The two sides of the space were lined with cases which were filled with books published by this firm, while upon the back wall and various supports standing about the space were specimens of the different charts issued by them.

Among the books and series which the exhibit especially emphasizes is the "Normal Music Course" consisting of the first and second series of charts, first, second and third readers, and a choice collection of supplementary music. In connection with this was shown the "Cecilian Series." The "Normal Course in Music" has been adopted this year in the schools of Chicago, and Book IV. of the "Cecilian Series" has been selected for the high schools of the same city.

The "Normal System in Reading," with two series of supplementary readers, "Child Life," and "The World and Its People." The "Normal Course in Number," by Pres. John Cook of Illinois, and Miss Cropsey of Indianapolis. The Stowell series of Health Physiologies, by Dr. Chas. Stowell of Washington, D. C. The "Normal Review Course in Writing," etc.

The company consists of Edgar O. Silver, President, Henry C. Deane, Vice-President, Elmer E. Silver, Treasurer, and Frank W. Burdett, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

M. B. Thrasher who is connected with the Boston office of the company had charge of the exhibit during the entire time of the Fair. He made many friends for the company and for himself during his stay at the Fair.

Robert Foresman, the western manager of Silver, Burdett & Co., whose energetic work and persistency has tended to bring the firm prominently to the front in the West, prepared the exhibit and considerable credit must go to him for the successful manner in which he accomplished the same.

SCHOOL BOARD CHIPS.

The school board of Mobile, Ala., has appointed a committee of two to find out whether the superintendent has a vote in board matters.

At a recent convention, held at St. Louis, Mo., where candidates for the school board elections were nominated, the old time workers and machine fixers were on hand, but as there were but few drinks and no boodle in sight they were unusually quiet and reserved. As one of them put it: "Dis kind of a convention gives me a pain. Dey ain't settin' 'em up enough."

A motion in the Bay City, Mich., board meeting to abolish the study of foreign languages was lost.

Minneapolis, Minn., will make a bid for the National Education Association Convention to be held next year.

The Boston schools are experiencing a sudden overcrowding. The dull times have thrown many children out of employment who are seeking admission into the schools.

The school board elections of St. Louis are promising to become exciting. Several tickets are in the field and some "tall hustling" is being done.

The school board of New Orleans is now settling teachers back pay for August, 1880. It finds that some are dead, others insane, and others physically incapable of visiting the office. An arrangement will be affected by which the amounts will be paid to the rightful heirs, etc.

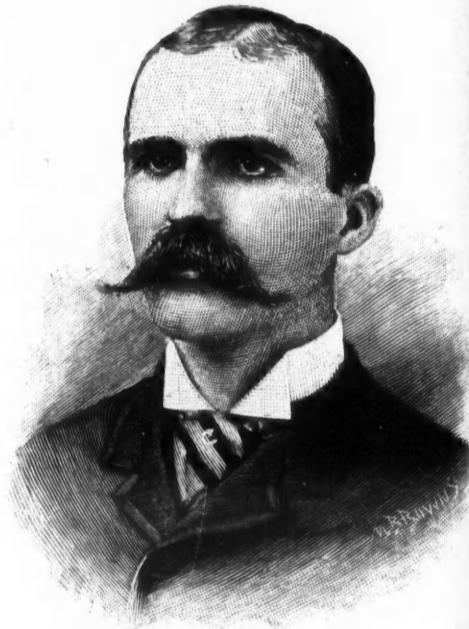
Typewriting is the latest thing in the Chicago public school curriculum. The board of education authorized the purchase of two machines for instruction in that practical branch in night schools. Business colleges regard the innovation with jealousy. A long communication protesting against it was sent to the board. The objections urged were that it made the business college men pay taxes to support a destructive branch of public tuition and that the type-writer output of public schools would be of bad quality.

The Oakland, Cal., school board censured an architect who is constructing a school house and deduct the cost of certain changes in the building from his bill.

A school board in a small town in Illinois recently put in a new heating apparatus in one of their new school buildings at a cost of \$475. In order to meet the payment the teachers were assessed to the extent of \$410. This is a new way of raising funds.



EDGAR O. SILVER, President.



Elmer E. Silver
Treasurer.



EXHIBIT OF SILVER, BURDETT & CO., LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

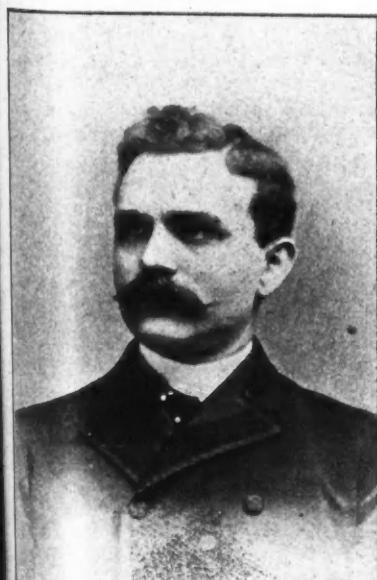


HENRY C. DEANE, Vice-President.

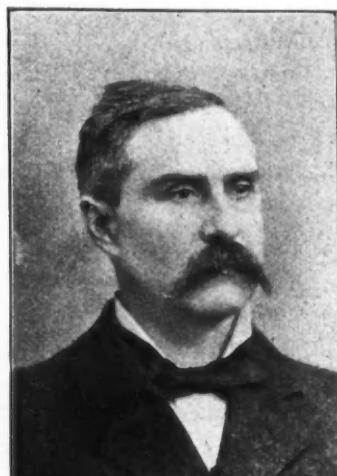


FRANK W. BURDETT, Asst. Treasurer and Secretary.

At Moline, Ill., the suggestion has been made that all citizens who had old school books donate them to poor children.



ROBERT FORESMAN,
Western Manager, Silver, Burdett & Co.



O. S. COOK,
With Silver, Burdett & Co.



M. B. THRASHER,
With Silver, Burdett & Co.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The Eau Claire, Wis., board of education adopted the Fuller & Warren system for a new school house.

Syracuse, N. Y., adopted the Fuller & Warren system of heating and ventilation for a new school house after a visit to various cities to investigate the same.

The Western Heating and Ventilating Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, has been the successor of the Smead rights for that territory.

The finance committee, through President Snow, reported to the Winona, Minn., board of education that the committee was satisfied that the Fuller Warren Company would protect the city from all claims for infringement by reason of the placing of that company's apparatus in the school buildings.

The school board of Lynchburg, Va., have contracted with the Bennett & Peck Co., for the heating, ventilation and dry closet work in the new school building. Careful investigation was made by a special committee, who visited a number of large cities in the East, and they selected the above system as the best. It will be introduced later in all the school buildings of the city.

The Madison, Wis., school board has adopted the plans of Conover & Porter, the well known school house architects for a new \$25,000 structure.

At the meeting of the Rockford, Ill., council meeting a communication was read from the George H. Hess Company stating that the threats of the Smead company regarding patents on the heaters put in the school houses was a mere bluff; that they had no decision as they claimed, and that it would be best to pay no attention to the Smead company.

The Urbana, Ill., school board has adopted the Sturtevant & Co. apparatus for heating and ventilating a new school building.

The Detroit board of education awarded the contract for heating and ventilating a new school house to Huyett & Smith. On the new central high school building Fuller & Warren were the lowest bidders and will get the contract.

Omaha, Nebr. Architect Latenser presented a communication in which he said that the Holbrook & Kane Heating and Ventilating company has taken no steps to carry out their contract to put in the apparatus in three school houses.

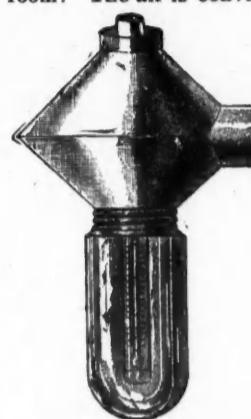
Seattle, Wash. C. M. Bridges & Son exhibited to the board a model of their new dry closet device. The gentlemen have been residents of Seattle for ten years past and the members felt inclined to give the system a test when the next new building goes up.

The Louisville, Ky., school board will open a \$10,000 for books for indigent pupils.

Duluth, Minn., is entitled to the National Educational Association convention next summer.

WHAT IS THE TELETERMETER.

Many school officials who have heard of the Telethermometer for school buildings in a vague manner have perhaps wondered what its actual value and uses consisted of. Being interested in all practical and wise school management the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL has endeavored to gain some information about the Telethermometer. Its primary use, as we understand it, is for the purpose of ensuring a proper regulation of the heating in school rooms. A receiver is placed in a school room which carries the air to a point in a room below where the janitor can at a glance tell from the Telethermometer the exact temperature in a school room.



THE TELETERMETER.

The air is conveyed from the school room to the Telethermometer bar by way of small tubes and then passes out through a chimney. The air retains its temperature, thus giving an accurate record at all times to the janitor who can then regulate his fires accordingly. The device is so simple in itself that one will naturally wonder why it was not carried out before. It seems that attempts have been made at various times to produce a system of this kind, but it remained for the inventor, located at Cleveland, to perfect the idea. The success of the system is assured by the outer tube, which encloses the inner tube thus causing the air to pass through from the school room down to the janitor's room without being cooled or in any way changed in temperature. So accurate is this system that it does not vary a particle of a degree.

The leading heating concerns of this country, such as Isaac D. Smead, Frederick Hawkins of the Fuller & Warren Co., and many others who have examined the system, were pleased and astonished at the result.

Mr. Smead in a letter upon the Telethermometer says: "Some ten years ago, in connection with another party, I commenced experimenting upon the lines upon which you have worked, but somehow we slipped a cog you have furnished, and as a result we must take a back seat and award the glory and the profit to the one who has been successful, for your apparatus is certainly a success, and for that reason I shall recommend only this." Frederick Hawkins, of the Fuller & Warren Co., says: "It is fully demonstrated in efficiency, and have never failed to recommend it to all boards of education as a universal and reliable instrument. We would like to see it adopted in all buildings equipped with our system of warming and ventilating."

The Telethermometer system is being owned by the Short-Conrad Co., of Cleveland, O., and Milwaukee, Wis.

CHAT AMONG BOOK MEN.

J. N. Hunt, of Sheldon & Co., is the tallest school book agent in America. He measures seven feet.

M. B. Thrasher, who had charge of the Silver, Burdett & Co. exhibit at the World's Fair, was the only school book man so engaged.

Dr. Larkin Dunton, author of "Arithmetic in Primary Schools," "Normal Course of Spelling," and editor of Young Folks Library, was a visitor at the educational exhibit, World's Fair last month.

O. S. Cook, who has been with Silver, Burdett & Co., since the organization of that firm, is one of the oldest book men in the United States, and has been actively connected with the school book business since 1868.

Prof. E. P. Russell, formerly agent of Silver, Burdett & Co., has been appointed instructor of music in the public schools of Providence, R. I.

School Board Journal

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.
ISSUED MONTHLY.

WM. GEO. BRUCE, - PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
372-6 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SUBSCRIPTION, - Two DOLLARS A YEAR.

Entered at Post Office at Milwaukee, Wis., as second class mail matter

We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards and Teachers abreast with the time.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The Mid-winter Souvenir edition of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL will appear Dec. 1.

Extraordinary efforts have been made to make this an exceptionally fine number, surpassing all our previous efforts.

It will contain an abundance of good reading matter and exquisite illustrations as follows:

A beautiful frontispiece designed by one of the leading artists in Germany.

A fine group engraving of prominent school book publishers and representatives.

A series of elegant views of the educational exhibits at the Liberal Arts, World's Fair, together with portraits of the men who took an active part in their preparation.

A large group showing the leading educators in the United States of the present day.

A unique collection of American and European school room humor, illustrated.

A complete review of the doings of the Boards of Education of America, legal, legislative, executive and administrative.

Newsdealers and others should send in their orders now. There is no increase in the price. The American News Company supplies dealers. Private orders for extra copies filled at the office of publication.

J. Boyd Thacher's committee of awards granted a medal and diploma to the various architects at the World's Fair. F. S. Allen, of Joliet, Ill., being the only architect who received a medal for plans of school buildings.

The "junketing bill" of the San Jose, Cal., school board has been taken into the courts and will probably hang there for some time to come. This is a nice question and ought to be decided without unnecessary delay. Many school boards are obliged to incur expenses not exactly prescribed by the code. Where can the line be drawn?

One of the objections urged against appointment of women on the Chicago board of education was that they would "flock together" and that we should see men arrayed against women on merely such illogical lines, says the Chicago Herald. Obser-

vation of school board proceedings explodes this assumption. Mrs. Flower and Mrs. Sherman are not too often found on the same side of a question fairly open to difference of judgment. Each does her own thinking and the schools are the better for the presence of both in the board.

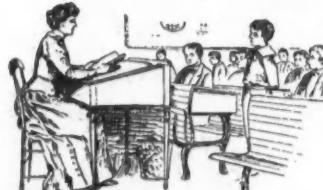
THE NATION'S DISGRACE.

During the past two months we devoted considerable time to gathering information upon over-crowded school houses. Some of these, which were reported to us during the earlier part of last month, appear in another column of this issue. Since then we have received a number of additional reports which will warrant us to say at this time that at least 25,000 children are refused admission into the public schools of the United States for want of sufficient room. The causes which are ascribed to this deplorable condition of things are various and may be considered at the same time interesting. Interesting from the fact that they throw a light upon methods in municipal administration.

In most instances a shortage in funds is pleaded. In others the inactivity of officials or delays on part of builders, contractors, etc. Again the rapid growth of the school population is mentioned. These are the excuses which appear in print and which are quoted from month to month. We are so ready to excuse one another that we often fail to search for the actual and real causes. The natural growth of any city or village always indicates what school facilities may be required at a given time in the future. Proper steps taken at the right time will obviate the troubles which now seem to exist everywhere. The school officials, as well as city officials, dislike to promulgate legislation in advance of its actual necessity. In other words, they do not like to burden the taxpayers until an immediate necessity calls for it. That the wisdom of this can be questioned is demonstrated clearly from time to time. A reasonable anticipation of the school room required can always be made. The selection of sites, adoptions of school house plans, erection of a building, etc., always require a great deal of time. This should be borne in mind.

As long as any number of children are excluded from our public schools the compulsory education law remains a farce; as long as we deny the admission to children who apply, for want of room, our school system is incomplete.

WANTED TEACHERS.



We are in direct communication with every school board in the United States. We have thousands of places to fill—East, West, North, South. No registration fee—and absolutely no commissions charged. If you are open for a better place write at once to

THE AMERICAN
School Board Journal
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

SCHOOL BOOK NEWS.

The American Book Co. donated two large invoices of books to the poor children of New Orleans, Dallas, Tex. The library committee recommended that the People's Encyclopedia be purchased for every school building, provided it can be bought at \$24 per set. Adopted.

Keokuk, Ia. Board directed that the Pierce copy books shall not exceed the following prices: No. 1, 10 cents; No. 3, 10 cents; No. 4, 10 cents. The use of No. 2 is discontinued. After the present edition is exhausted the use of No. 3 shall be discontinued.

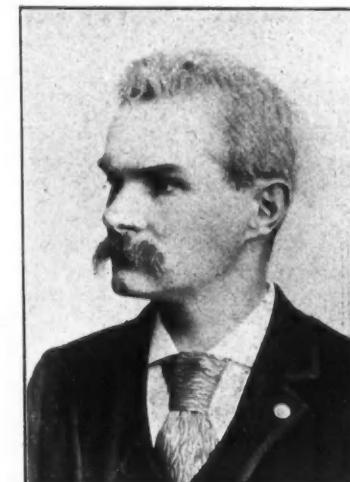
The New York city board of education received a report to add the following books to the list of supplies: Macaulay's Lays—for supplementary reading; Common Sense Guide to English for Foreigners (for Evening Schools); Riverside Song Book (board covers); Tilden's Commercial Geography; A Geometry for Beginners, by G. A. Hill; Merrill's Intermediate Copy Books, A; Merrill's Intermediate Copy Books, A Blotter; Merrill's Tracing Copy Books, A; Merrill's Tracing Copy Books, A Blotter; Steiger's Colloquial Method of Learning the German Language, No. 4; Riverside Literature, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.

In lieu of those now on the list.

Additions to the list continued: Principles of Civil Government, by Keyes; Montgomery's Beginners' American History; Mrs. Rickoff's Supplementary First Reader; White's New Course in Art Instruction, Nos. 1 to 9 (for teachers); White's Primary Outlines for Books 1, 2 and 3 (for teachers); White's Outlines for Books 5 and 9 (for teachers); Catechism of Hygiene, by Edwards; Isaac Pitman's Phonographic Instructor, Part 1; Isaac Pitman's Phonographic Instructor, Part 2; Isaac Pitman's Phonographic Instructor, complete.

That the following books be stricken from the list, viz.: Colvin's First Lessons in Arithmetic; Franklin's Written Arithmetic; McVicker's Practical Arithmetic; Numbers Applied, Complete; Numbers Applied, Part 1; Numbers Applied, Part 2; Palmer's Book-keeping blanks; Harper's Copy Books, Primary Series Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Aborn's Mechanical Drawing; Winners of Life's Race; Townsend's Civil Government; National Advanced Speaker; Shakespeare Reader, by C. H. Wykes; Felter's First Lessons; Walker's Anatomy; Brook's Algebra; De Torno's Course in Spanish; Fiva's Elementary French; Graham's Handbook of Phonography; Grauert's German Reader; Harper's Inductive Latin Method; Ray's Algebra, Part 1; Thompson's Algebra; Eclectic Geographical Chart; Eclectic History of the United States; Monteith's Wall Maps; The Temperance Lesson book; White's Industrial Drawing Books, 1 to 6; Ellsworth's Book-keeping (Text-book); Appleton's Business Course, No. 3; Badois's French Grammar; The Cotter's Saturday Night. (English Classic Series)

The Kearney, N. J., board of education invited Professor Davis, the author of the Davis Readers now in use in their schools, to deliver a lecture before the teachers.



ED. H. STEIN,
Sec'y School Board, Grand Rapids, Mich.

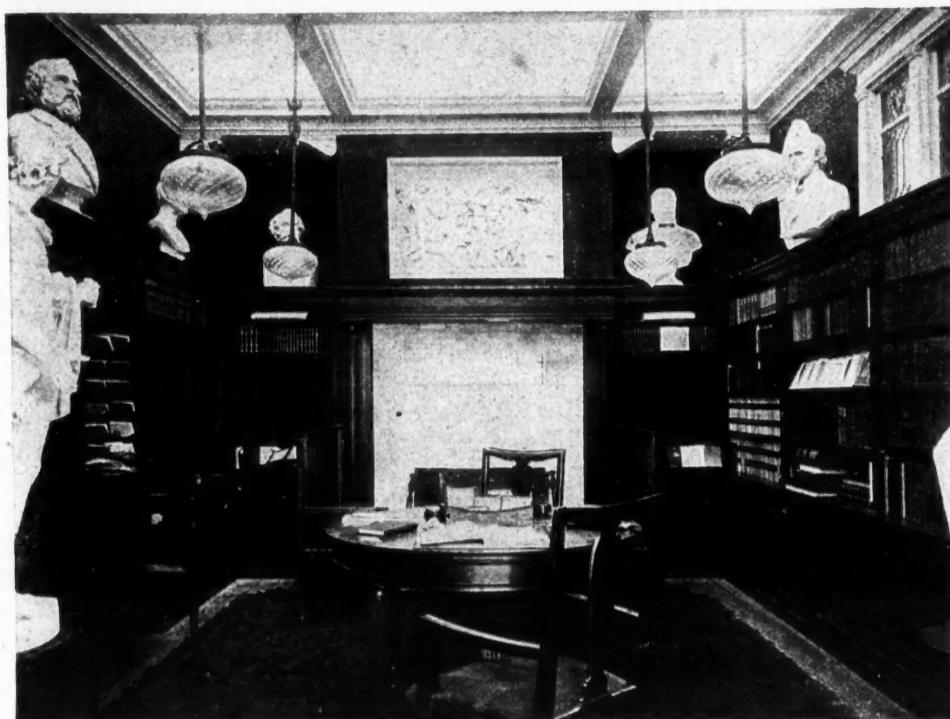


EXHIBIT OF HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., PUBLISHERS, LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Purchase reference books for physical laboratory:—Avery, Elements of Natural Philosophy; Avery, First Principles of Natural Philosophy; Buchan, Meteorology, Blackwoods, 4d and 6d; Cooey, Easy Experiments in Physical Science; Daniells, Principles of Physics Macm; Everett, Units and Physical Constants; Ganat Atkinson, Physics; Hopkins, Experimental Science; Hotze, First Lessons in Physics; Norton, Natural Philosophy; Stewart & Gee, Practical Physics, Pt 1; Worthington, Physical Laboratory Practice; Routledge, Popular History of Science; Atkinson, Static Electricity; Carhart, Primary Batteries; Foote, Economic Value of Electric Light and Power; Gladstone & Tribe, Chemistry of Secondary Batteries; Gore, Electro Depository; Hobbs, Arithmetic of Electrical Measurement; Larden, Electricity; Lodge, Modern Views of Electricity; Prescott, Speaking Telephone, etc.; Spon, Practical Electricity; Stewart & Gee, Practical Physics, Pt. II, Elec. Magn.; Walker, Electricity; Walker, Practical Dynamo Building, Am. Ed.; Dolbear, The Telephone; Stewart, Elementary Treatise on Heat, Macm; Blackie, Self Bulture; Blackie, How to Get Strong.

Among the important state adoptions will be that of Oregon, which will be made in the fall of next year. The law in that state requires that each county superintendent makes known his choice in writing and file with the State Superintendent. The opinions are considered ballots and determine the adoptions.

The Advanced Geography of the California state series have just made their appearance.

Sacramento, Cal. The "Riverside Literature Series" and "Modern Classics" published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., were placed on the library list.

Salt Lake City, Utah, purchased 100 National Music readers for the high school, 20 Milner's school algebras, 20 Lockwood's English composition.

Moline, Ill. purchased 100 copies Hayden's "Creation" for high school.

DeKalb, Ill., purchased Anatomical Aid chart at \$10.

A union labor delegation recently attended a meeting of the New Haven, Conn., school board and succeeded in securing the adoption of a resolution by which only union labor will be employed in the construction of the new manual training school of that city.

EXHIBIT OF HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

The above engraving shows the handsome exhibit of the Liberal Arts Department, World's Fair, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the well known publishers of Boston. The interior arrangement of this exhibit is perhaps surpassed by no other publisher. The systematic arrangement of the enormous quantity of books published by this firm, together with the tasteful statuary, etc., made it one of the most delightful spots for the intellectual.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Hazleton, Pa., purchased a number of the Bloomsburg chairs and desks at \$4.25 each.

Peoria, Ill. Contract for new school house was awarded to the Schoolhouse Construction Co.

Youngstown, O., purchased 300 maps, globes, etc. Hutchinson, Kans., board furnishes slate pencils gratis to first primary grade.

Fond Du Lac, Wis. Contract for desks awarded to Haney School Furniture Co.

Chicago, Ill., purchased 5 Johnston's Map of the Hemispheres; 6 Thomas Biographical Dictionary; 6 Webster's International Dictionary; 20 Seaside and Wayside, No. 1; 20 Harper's Second Reader; 36 Webster's Condensed Dictionary; 1 Lippincott's Gazetteer; 1 Lossing's Encyclopedia of American History; 1 Labberton's Historical Atlas; 1 International Encyclopedia; 1 Johnston's American Politics; 2 Appleton's Reading Chart; 1 Set Alternate 3d Readers—Normal Course; 1 Thomas' Biographical Dictionary; 7 Champlin's Persons and Places; 7 Champlin's Common Things; 60 Barnes' First Reader; 60 Harper's First Reader; 40 Normal Course No. 2; 40 Harper's Second Reader; 80 Normal Course No. 3; 300 Riverside Nos. 47 and 48; 20 King's Geographical Readers; 20 Riverside Series Nos. 29 and 50; 42 Andersen's Fairy Tales; 60 Barnes' First Reader; 80 Stickney's First Reader; 60 Stickney's Second Reader; 80 Stickney's Third Reader; 60 Book of Fables and Folk Stories; 90 Scribner's Reader; 90 Eggleston's First Book American History; 11 Scudder's History of United States; 31 Montgomery's Leading Facts American History; 30 Riverside Nos. 6, 28, 15; 50 Dodge's Stories American History; 30 King's Geographical Reader, No. 1 and 2; 20 Folk stories; 20 Boyden's First Readers; 20 Sheldon's First Reader; 1 Smith Classical Dictionary; 1 set Analytical writing charts; 1 set Rand & McNally's maps; 30 Heroic deeds, Journot; 20 Boys of '76; 30 Grandfather's Chair;

30 Monroe's Stories of American History; 30 Hooker's Book of Nature, Part 1, 2 and 3; 20 Book of Fables, Nos. 47 and 48; 2 Arithmetical Charts; 48 doz. Model Elementary Arithmetic; 36 doz. Robinson's Complete Arithmetic; 24 doz. Sheldon's Graded Example No. 2; 48 doz. Appleton's First Readers; 48 doz. Appleton's Second Readers; 48 doz. Appleton's Third Readers; 48 doz. Appleton's Introductory Fourth Readers; 48 doz. Appleton's Fourth Readers; 24 doz. Appleton's Fifth Readers; 48 doz. Introductory Geographies; 36 doz. School Geographies; 48 doz. Maxwell's Grammars; 60 doz. Reed's Language Books; 12 doz. Crawford Civil Government; 6 doz. Physiologies; 6 doz. Drawing Books, each Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10; 6 doz. Analytical Writing Books, each Nos. 1½, 2½, 3½ and 5½; 6 doz. Analytical Writing Books, regular edition, each Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; 3 Stern's Studien and Plaudereien; 6 copies Cecilian Series of Study and Song, Book IV.

The Zanesville, O., board of education has contracted for eight telephones to be placed in school buildings at a monthly rental of \$3 each, during the school year.

The board of education of Columbus, O., maintains twenty-eight telephones in its school system.

The appropriations made from time to time by the Chicago board of education for pianos do not exceed \$150 each.

The school committee of the Rockford, Ill., council reported, giving the bids for furnishing slate black boards as follows: E. D. Beechly & Co., Dayton, O., 25 cents per square foot; Slatington-Bangor Slate Syndicate, 23 cents per square foot; Luther H. Grange, Wheaton, Ill., 24 cents per square foot. The committee recommended that the contract be awarded to E. D. Beechly & Co., as the school board recommended the work done by this firm previously had been superior work. Adopted.

Newton, Kan. The committee on supplies ordered the purchase of 100 copies of sheet music for use in the schools and that five cents for each copy be collected, said money to be refunded to the board.

St. Louis, Mo. The contract for natural slate black boards for the different schools was awarded for one year to Jean Jameton, whose bid was 29½¢ per square foot. There being but one bid for the liquid slating, the granting of this contract was laid over.

Kansas City, Mo. Contracts for Oxford desks awarded to H. O. Palen & Co.

Eau Claire, Wis. Contract for black boarding at \$1 per square yard awarded to W. A. Olmstead.

Great Falls, Mont. Contract for 150 desks awarded to A. P. Curtain & Co.

Bessemer, Mich. The board reported that the cost of slate and putting on would be about 25 to 27 cents per square foot and that the cost for Hyloplate about 15 to 18 cents per square foot Board left matter to committee for action.

Kansas City, Mo. Seats for high school auditorium bought of Kansas City School Furniture Co. at \$2.65 each.

Dayton, O., purchased for the high school: One Gray's Anatomy, two microscopes, two new skeletons, one set botanical charts, two copies of Gray's Structural Botany, two copies Goodale's Physiological Botany, twelve copies Webster's unabridged Dictionary, twenty-four copies Webster's High School Dictionaries.

Quincy, Ill., purchased four fire extinguishers for school buildings from the H. H. Charles Mfg. Co.

Brooklyn, N. Y., board decided to adopt for use in the new school building the Regal desk and settees, manufactured by the Cleveland School Furniture company, the total cost of which will exceed \$2,400.

The Omaha school board recently had a discussion over the black boarding of a new school building. Mr. Macleod claimed that they are made of

(Continued on Page 10.)

USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

At the late convention of the members of the National Phonograph Association, Henry D. Goodwin, read the following able paper on the phonograph in music:

As it is now possible in many states to purchase the phonograph at reasonable prices, it may not be unimportant to note the capabilities of the instrument in the teaching and studying of music.

The phonograph makes a record on the surface of a cylinder about two inches in diameter, which it automatically planes smooth at or immediately before the taking of the record, so that all possibility of dirt on the surface of the cylinder is thus avoided. The cylinder may be planed forty or fifty times for new records. The track is cut by a scoop-like recording stylus, which makes a U-shaped cut track, the edges of which are perfectly smooth. The phonograph talking stylus is knob-shaped, has play laterally and vertically, and will follow readily every depression and elevation of the track.

As the phonograph requires somewhat different manipulation when used for musical than when used for ordinary commercial purposes, it will be well to note the proper method of its employment. It is well known, of course, that as sound vibrations increase, pitch rises. If, therefore, a record is made on the phonograph, the number of revolutions of the main shaft at the time of taking the record must be carefully noted, in order to keep the pitch of reproduction and recording uniform. The speed of any phonograph can be changed at will. In order to keep uniform speed, the electric motor machine must be used, as the governor of the treadle machine is not regular enough for musical work. In taking a record on the phonograph it is necessary that the speed of the main shaft be uniform. If the speed is not uniform, the record will be reproduced out of tune. If a musical record is made on a cylinder running on a slightly variable speed it can never be reproduced in tune. In order to make and reproduce a record in tune, there must be no lost motion in the bearings and leather belts of the machine. But the principal point to be observed is that the main shaft centers and bearings are true and that all lost motion of the main shaft is taken up. It is thus seen that careful scientific manipulation is necessary in order to use the phonograph for musical purposes, at least in making the records. For compound sound vibrations, a tin horn suspended horizontally is used as a collector. For simple sounds, the ordinary speaking tube is generally used. The phonograph will record all powerful vibrations, simple and compound, and quite a range of weak vibrations. If, however, the vibrations are too powerful, the resultant vibration of the glass diaphragm will be broken up into a large number of irregular vibrations, producing a crash; in like manner faint sounds will fail to cause the glass to vibrate. Glass forms the most sensitive and reliable diaphragm known, although many other materials may be used. The student will listen to the reproduction through hearing tubes, and never through the tin horn.

Just as the use of the clavier is important as an aid in acquiring technic, so is the intelligent use of the phonograph a useful means of gaining an understanding of the aesthetic and ethical sides of music.

(To be Continued.)

HELPS FOR BUSY PASTORS.

As a class, no body of men are so generally over-worked as the pastors of our churches. The demands upon their time and strength are many and often incessant. Besides the demands of the Sunday School scholar and the occasional attendant upon the services of the church, the study and the sick room, the festal and the funeral occasion, each presents its claims upon the pastor for his help and sympathy.

In the city, the busy pastor, with all the help he



EXHIBIT OF MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WITH PHONOGRAPH IN THE FOREGROUND.

can call to his aid, is yet unable to cope with the duties which daily comfort him; much less is he able to respond to the calls which come from agencies of philanthropy and charity which naturally turn to him for encouragement and assistance. The opportunities which are open to the church of Christ in these closing years of the nineteenth century are legion, and fully justify the wisdom of those pastors who are summoning to their help all the aid that can be secured from every committee of pastoral aid, deaconesses, lay helpers and assistant pastors.

(To be continued.)

INDIANS AT A PHONOGRAPH.

LISTENING AT A REPRODUCTION OF THE TRIBE'S WAR SONG.

Wind-in-the-Face, chief of a band of Flathead Indians, camped near Missoula, wandered into a store recently, and in his inspection of the stock came across a phonograph, which stands in one corner of the room. He examined the machine very curiously and by signs and grunts inquired its use. After considerable persuasion he was induced to sing into the receiver the war chants of his tribe. He began with a low monotonous "Hi-ya-he-yah," but warmed to his work as he proceeded, and got in some fancy movements as he neared the end that threatened to dislocate the machine. After he had concluded, the attachments were changed, and connections were made so that Wind-in-the-Face and his attendant braves could hear the production of the song. Gravely and somewhat suspiciously they inserted the tubes in their ears and waited the results. As the sound of the chant that for ages had incited their forefathers to battle reached their ears they were at first thoroughly alarmed, and muttered something about "bad medicine," but as the emphatic tones of their chief, coming from the little wax cylinder, rang out the tocsin, they became enthused, and kept time to the alleged music with their feet until it seemed as if a war dance was to be executed then and there. But they didn't leave the machine until the chant was ended, and then they almost hugged each other in their delight, and even attempted to embrace Mr. Hartley, to his terror. They wanted more, and a cylinder was inserted that gave them "Drill, Ye Terriers." This pleased them immensely, and they laughed as heartily as Indians can laugh, though they probably did not understand a word of the song. They now regard Mr. Hartley as a great medicine man and want to adopt him into their tribe.

NEW USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH.

EDISON'S INVENTION BEING APPLIED TO THE SCIENTIFIC CURE OF DEAFNESS.

Dr. George A. Leech, of New York, delivered a lecture in that city recently on a new method of curing deafness by means of the Edison-Leech phonograph. Illustrations were given of his method of treating deaf patients by introducing into the ear a vibratory piece of an intensity sufficient to cause even deaf mutes to hear. The *Times* quotes the following from his address:

"I regard the Edison phonograph as the most wonderful invention of an age remarkable for its greatest discoveries. It is the human voice and the human ear rolled into one. But it was not designed as an instrument for the cure of deafness until I invented and applied to it certain apparatus which makes it complete for that purpose. In order to hear, it is absolutely necessary that three little bones called the hammer, anvil and stirrup, situated in a little cavity known as the drum or middle ear, should be made to vibrate at a certain rate of speed."

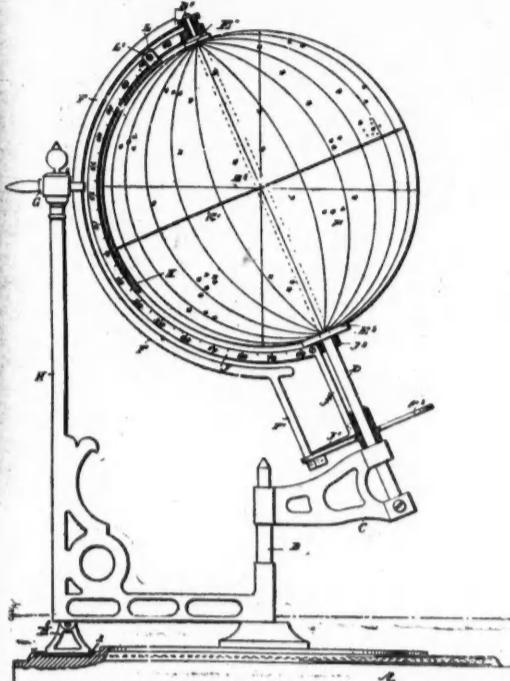
After explaining how these bones were connected, and the manner in which sound was conveyed to the auditory nerve and brain, he said:

"The speed with which these bones move varies from 16 to 30,000 times in a second. Vibrations slower than 16 times a second are not fast enough to be recognized as sound by the human ear, while those exceeding 30,000 vibrations are so rapid as to be beyond its capacity for hearing. A person is deaf when the joints of these bones become stiff and do not respond properly to the vibrations of sound, and the degree of deafness is measured by the amount of stiffness in these joints. The reason why most deaf people hear better in a noise, such as the rumbling of street cars, is because the extraordinary loud sounds falling on the ear compel the bones in the drum of the ear to vibrate with the required speed to convey sounds to the brain. In this fact lies one of the secrets of the method employed for the cure of deafness. We apply in a scientific way, by means of the improved phonograph, vibrations of sufficient intensity to move the delicate mechanism of the human ear. In this way we render the joints in the drum of the ear moveable. The principal of treatment employed is the message or mechanical stimulation, and the consequence reawakening of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear, by means of vibrating force. The character, frequency and intensity of the vibrations are regulated by the surgeon, according to the exigencies of the case under treatment."

NEW IDEAS.

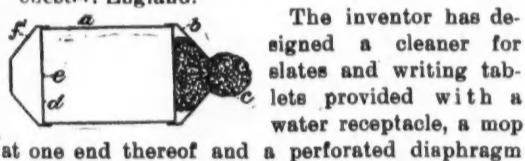
The following inventions on school supplies and equipment were granted letters patent at Washington last month:

DYNAMICAL ARRANGED CELESTIAL SPHERE. Mungo Turnbull, Toronto, Canada.



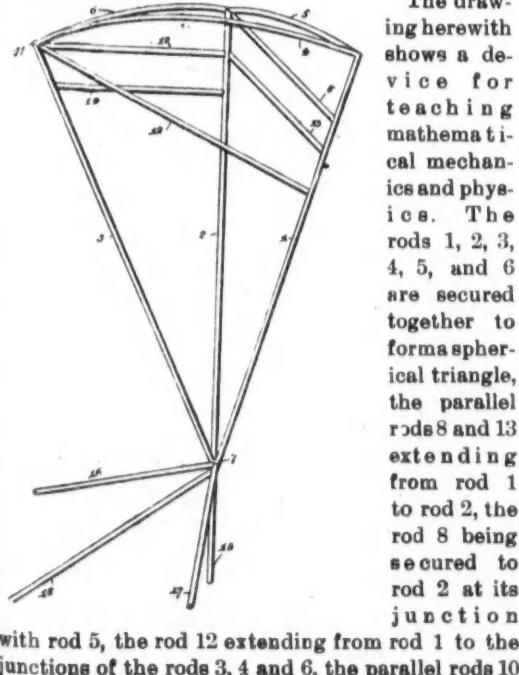
This invention consists in the combination with the base provided with a zodiacal circle a horizontally turning bracket pivoted on the base concentric with the circle and having a portion serving as a pointer and a stationary celestial sphere with its axes at an angle of twenty-three degrees and twenty-eight minutes, of a celestial meridian engaging the axes at its ends and supported between its ends on the upper end of the bracket, a terrestrial meridian loosely connected at its ends with the axis of the celestial sphere and carrying a pointer at its lower end, an hour circle on which the pointer works, and a zenith quadrant between the celestial meridian and sphere and adjustably connected with the meridian.

SLATE-CLEANER. Edward Turner Whitelow, Manchester, England.



at one end thereof and a perforated diaphragm and raised water retaining jacket at the other.

EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCE. Alexander Macfarlane, Austin, Tex.

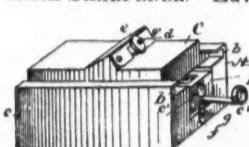


with rod 5, the rod 12 extending from rod 1 to the junctions of the rods 3, 4 and 6, the parallel rods 10

The drawing herewith shows a device for teaching mathematical mechanics and physics. The rods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are secured together to form a spherical triangle, the parallel rods 8 and 13 extending from rod 1 to rod 2, the rod 8 being secured to rod 2 at its junction with rod 5, the rod 12 extending from rod 1 to the junctions of the rods 3, 4 and 6, the parallel rods 10

and 14 extending from the rod 2 opposite the rod 13 to the rod 3 and secured thereto at its junction with rods 4 and 6, and the rods 15, 16, 17 and 18 extending from the center 7 of the triangle.

PENCIL SHARPENER. Edward H. Boehme, Chicago.



KEEPING SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

The importance of keeping an accurate and at the same time simple record of the transactions of a well regulated school system, is obvious. The fact that it involves public business is, however, not the only one which should prompt a board to look after the matter of records. A record in itself, if kept in a manner as to give the desired information readily, may become the guide in a number of important measures. Many times actions which are to be taken depend upon a present status. A clear record, therefore, should be a simple one and at the same time a complete one, and this means ready information. Thus discrepancies are avoided, clerical labor is saved, irritation and annoyance is obviated, and a feeling of safety on the part of the board is ensured.

The system which has thus far reached a rare degree of completeness and which is destined to go into general use is one devised by Mr. O. E. D. Barron, secretary of the Board of Education of Columbus, O. It is the result of experience and is prepared by a practical man whose work as secretary of an important school system, has enabled him to embody the necessary elements of a complete school account book in the most comprehensive manner.

The book is provided with ruled columns, properly headed with names of accounts, showing sources of receipts as well as expenditures in the various funds, etc., enabling any one who may not be an experienced accountant to readily understand it.

Mr. Barron deserves great credit for having produced a system, the value and importance of which is at once established. Its universal introduction is only a question of time.

EXHIBIT OF THE WILLER MFG. CO.

The fame of the Willer blinds and screens has spread far beyond the confines of this country, and which are now a fixed factor in all structures for dwelling purposes and school houses, has been recognized at the World's Fair. It is therefore with some pride that the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL takes occasion to inform the educational public of the United States that school house construction has received an additional assurance in the recognition of a valuable and necessary article.

We present herewith an engraving of the Willer Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., which may be familiar to the many thousand visitors at Fair who observed the exhibits in the North Gallery of the Liberal Arts Department of the World's Fair. Those who are interested in the interior equipment of dwellings and public buildings have found the achievements made by the Willer Manufacturing Co. of exceptional value and interest. There are, perhaps, few manufacturers who have infused as much taste and beauty of design into their productions as this firm. Their tremendous influence in the building world of the present time is due to the fact that they have aimed at producing the most servicable article in the most tasteful form. These efforts have been recognized by the World's Fair judges who have awarded to them the only premium in blinds and screens. The exhibit itself is a true representation of the work which is characterized by this company.

The San Jose, Cal., school board has notified kindergarten teachers that it has no funds to pay the salaries with.

In the Des Moines, Ia., High school the boys have been organized into a company of cadets. Arms have been supplied by the state, and instruction in the manual of arms is given.

Mr. L. J. Phebus, who represented Porter & Coates in Kansas, is doing some work in Wisconsin.

D. C. Heath has returned to Boston after an extended trip to the West.

Mr. Deane, vice-president of the Silver, Burdett Co., visited the West last month.

Grand Rapids, Mich., adopted New Complete Book-keeping, published by Williams & Rogers.

Memphis, Tenn., adopted Chamber's History in place of the Eclectic.

Wichita, Kan., purchased single desks at \$2.65 Teacher's desks at \$10 each.



EXHIBIT OF THE WILLER MANUFACTURING CO., SCHOOL BLINDS AND SCREENS.

BOOK REVIEWS.

By W. H. BEACH.

EPITOME OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY. By Edgar Sanderson, M.A. Revised and condensed with new matter by John Hardiman, A.M. Boston School Supply Company.

This work is in two volumes. Volume I. deals with ancient and mediaeval, and volume II. with modern history. Mr. Sanderson is the author of a history of the British Empire, and is an eminent scholar. This work was written "with special relation to the history of civilization and the progress of mankind." With this object in view, wars and details of government have been touched upon briefly but clearly. Nations and peoples are characterised in original and well-chosen expressions. For example, the Chinese excluding themselves from the outer world, with records of an early progress but stationary since, are spoken of as in the condition of "ingenious and precocious children never grown up." The good and the evil elements in the character of nations are clearly stated. "It was Phoenician women that tempted Solomon the wise to foul idolatry; it was a princess of Phoenicia that brought her husband, King of Israel, to ruin; that slew the prophets of God, and left a name proverbial for infamy in life, and for ignominious horror in her death." Without any apparent effort the style is graceful and elegant. The illustrations and maps, while not numerous or elaborate, are useful.

The latter part of the history seems in places to have been more hastily and less carefully written. The most prominent men on either side in the civil war are fittingly characterized, but we do not see why General Thomas is not named among the most deserving of the Union generals. Lee's surrendered army is given as 8,000 when in reality it was about three times that number.

Writers, inventors and reformers are given a prominent place. Altogether the history is an excellent one.

DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE AND DELINQUENT CLASSES. By Charles R. Henderson, A. M., D.D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Price \$1.50.

Our social and economic studies generally deal with mankind in its normal condition and take but little notice of special cases. The author of this book, now assistant professor of social science in the Chicago University, has given much attention to the poor and the fallen while laboring in mission fields. He became interested in the condition and fate of the helpless classes, and has made quite an extensive study of the subject, and has here given the results of his researches, not only among these classes at the present time and in our country, but in other countries and in former times, and gives an idea of the management of charitable institutions.

These are some of the most difficult problems with which authorities have to deal to-day. All who are interested in bettering the condition of these classes will find much that is suggestive and valuable to them in this work.

FREEBEL'S LETTERS. By A. H. Heinemann. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Price \$1.25.

The editor, who is a zealous champion of the kindergarten, has given here a free translation of letters that have never before been published. While they do not contain much in regard to the essential principles and methods of the kindergarten not already known, yet they enable us to see more of the man Froebel, his personal character and sensitive nature, his motives, earnestness, his hopefulness amid many trials, and his faith in the ultimate recognition and success of his ideas of education.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By William Swinton. American Book Company. Price 90 cents.

An enlarged re-writing of the author's Condensed History, that has been widely known and used. It is a compact book, giving the outlines of our history, but giving many facts that are not usually found in histories of this character. A noticeable feature is a condensed history of each of the states. It is an excellent brief history.

INTERSTATE THIRD READER. By Mary I. Lovejoy. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. Price 40 cents.

Miss Lovejoy is a very successful teacher of reading, and her experience has suggested the preparation of this reader. There is such a thing as giving the younger pupils reading matter that is without any sense. Here are stories simplified from authors of merit, interesting, and containing something worth thinking about.

ARITHMETIC BY GRADES. BOOK I. By John S. Prince. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A little book intended for the first year's work. A dislike for arithmetic on the part of pupils is generally due to their not having been correctly taught in the beginning. The exercises here given are adapted to give the little learners clear ideas and a good start in the combinations of numbers.

PIECES TO SPEAK. By Emma Lee Benedict. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price 50 cts.

A collection of bright little verses for children's declamations, very convenient for the desks of primary teachers.

INTERNATIONAL ART PORTFOLIO. H. C. Schulte: Milwaukee, Wis. George Brumder.

The appearance of Part 1 of the International Art Portfolio should be hailed by all lovers of art. The works are carefully selected from the various schools of art, reproduced by the photo gravure process and presented in convenient form without the usual cumbersome technical description. The collection comprises the best in art of all nations and is an improvement over all similar productions now extant, from the fact that the convenient form adopted, the superb selections made, and the manner in which presented. We shall have more to say about this remarkable work in a future issue.

A handsome volume entitled "Excelsior Kalender" has just made its appearance. It contains nearly 200 pages of select matter and engravings adapted for the German Catholic home and is a credit to Joseph Springob the enterprising manager of the Excelsior Publishing Co. Among the contributors are such well known writers and theologians as Professors Lochemes, Rainer and Elzenberger. The appearance of this volume denotes a new departure in the literary horizon of the great Northwest and is significant of the growth of catholicity as well as the energy and ability of those of its leaders who are identified with its journalistic and literary movements.

A manual of the graded course of studies of St. John's Cathedral school of Milwaukee, has just made its appearance. An examination of this work shows that it deserves more than ordinary mention. The great progress made by the Catholic schools in this country can in no way be better demonstrated than by the grand exhibit made at the World's Fair and the general activity at present shown by Catholic educators in all parts of the United States. The appearance of this course of studies, which is carefully prepared, and embodies a thorough common school education, providing as well for suitable instruction in morals, religion, is a strong testimony of the efficiency of those in charge of the schools as well as an evidence of their splendid progress in educational lines.

The remarkable book written by Charles E. Sargent and published by the McDonald Collegiate Institute of Milwaukee is attracting considerable attention. Educators who have examined the work pronounce it at once able and exceptional in its character. We shall touch upon it more fully in a future issue.

The subject of free text books had an airing in the Central Board of Education, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The school board of Faribault, Minn., has adopted the free text book system.

The Forston, Minn., board of education has established the free text book system.

The Boise, Idaho, independent school district has adopted the free text book system provided by the last legislature. The board at one time voted not to do this, and its action gave rise to a very lively agitation, which culminated at the last meeting in reversal of the decision first arrived at.

ACHIEVED A VICTORY.

In a former edition we called attention to the exhibit of Anti Mechanical Ventilation being made in the Anthropological Building of the World's Columbian Exposition by the Fuller & Warren Warming and Ventilating Company.

Since then the judges have awarded to them first prize—Medal and Diploma—for their *Anti-Mechanical Siphon Ventilation*.

It has been in actual operation since the opening of the Anthropological Building, and the award was given by the judges after making actual anemometer tests, leaving nothing to speculation, which so often is the only result obtained from theoretical plans and appliances. At the test made by the judges, the volume of air moved through the ordinary sized ventilating duct, such as the Company uses for a fifty scholar room, was over 120,000 cubic feet per hour. This phenomenal movement of cold air without noise, friction or perceptible drafts, solves beyond doubt its ability to ventilate any school room either in winter or summer, whether the furnaces are in operation or not.

We are glad to note that this is the identical system now being placed in the new South Side High School Building in Milwaukee. We learn the Fuller & Warren Warming and Ventilating Company have contracted this Anti-Mechanical Ventilation for five of the Omaha Schools and are now equipping the Madison School of Cleveland, Ohio, with it.

In view of the fact that this Anti-Mechanical System is perfectly noiseless and constant in action it must eventually supersede the high cost fan methods heretofore relied on for summer ventilation.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The Saginaw board of education will employ an expert to make a thorough test of the Smead system and its sanitary effects upon the schools.

The new school building at North Amherst, O., will be equipped with the Bennett & Peck system of heating and ventilation.

Detroit, Mich. E. G. Barratt, president of the Exhaust Ventilator Co., of Chicago, has гарисиед the school board to collect a \$1,500 judgment against the Smead Co. for fans and blowers. This action may have some bearing against the Smead Co. in awarding contracts to heat and ventilate a lot of new schools.

The Henderson, Ky., board of education has awarded the contract for the Bennett & Peck Company's system of heating, ventilation and crematory dry-air closets for the new eight-room school building. This is the fourth public building for which the above company has recently secured contracts in Henderson.

The Detroit board of education requires a guarantee on all new school buildings for an even temperature of 70 degrees in any weather and not less than 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour at all seasons of the year to every pupil in each room up to its actual seating capacity.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from Page 7.)

what he terms "filled slate," by which he means a slate, the surface of which has been dressed with some substance which fills the pores and gives the slate a dark, smooth finish which does not belong to natural slate. This finish, Mr. Macloed says, will wear off in the course of a short time, leaving the surface rough and white, the slate so dressed, he maintains, being of inferior quality and not nearly as lasting as a first quality of natural slate.

Newport, R. I., purchased a Steinway square piano for Kindergarten at the low price of \$63. Board will purchase two more at the same price.

New Orleans, La., purchased 1200 desks for \$4,000 U. S. School Furniture Co.

Cincinnati, O. The contract for furnishing desks and school furniture was awarded to the Sydney School Furniture company.

PLAYED IN HARD LUCK.

Two years ago, a school book agent, an old fellow who was known among the boys as "Old Primer," stepped off the train at a small Ohio town where he was to change for his final destination. To his chagrin he found that the train had gone and that he must make the trip, which was some four miles, on foot. It was night and no other conveyance could be secured. The kindly townsmen suggested, however, that he might walk the distance. Although it was night and the rain poured down steadily, "Old Primer" concluded he would walk the distance along the railroad track to Dovertown. He was in the habit of carrying an old trunk with him in which he carried his sample text books. No one supposed that the old man would attempt to take the trunk with him. But he was a man of determination and throwing his trunk over his shoulder, and with one hand holding an umbrella, he began his weary and difficult tramp. All went well save that his progress was slow. When he came near the town, which was after midnight, he struck a culvert and making a misstep he fell, trunk and all, into the creek below. Luckily he received no serious injury except a battered face, barked shins and a compressed eye. He picked himself and his trunk out of the creek and finally reached the town.

To his consternation he found that there were no hotels, but that the village barber often accommodated travelers. Accordingly he hunted up the barber and found that his rooms were filled. He was dismayed and began to swear now in orthodox fashion. The barber finally offered him one of the chairs in his shop and hither "Old Primer" went. It was not until he tried to make himself comfortable in the barber's chair that he realized the deplorable condition he was in. His eye was battered his clothes wet and muddy, his trunk cracked and his readers and arithmetics soaked with water.

He slept, however, and next morning looked up the county school board which was to meet here. It developed that the other fellows who slept in the barber's comfortable beds were book men. They looked neat and prim. He himself looked like a tramp. The board scanned him and then his books and asked him to come around in five years. They would have another adoption then. They concluded he must have stolen the books and informed him that they were not encouraging tramps.

"Old Primer" had now lost all his patience. He was simply hot: "Yon darned hayseeds don't know what you're talking about" said he. "I have come to offer you the finest set of school books now extant, I have come through the storms, endangering my life to enlighten you on the subject of education. Adopt my books or I'll sue you for damages—I'm a physical wreck—and all on your account."

They adopted his spellers and called it square, and the old book man took the train for the next town, and the remainder of the day was spent nursing his eye and his shins.



Probatum Est.

Professor Bookham, teacher of a primary class in South Africa, is a practical man. In order to bring the little fellows quickly to time he removed



Unfortunate.

Professor—Gentlemen, I will have to ask your indulgence for a few minutes. I left the manuscript for my lecture at home, but my son will bring the same in a few minutes.

Little son (entering): Mamma could not find your manuscript, but she sends the book from which you copied it.

Not Philosophical.

Professor—Is it not very remarkable that storms should always go whirling round and round in circles as they advance across the continent?

Pupil (not particularly philosophical)—Oh, I don't know. They've got plenty of time.

Two Exceptions.

Judge: Teacher—It was very kind of you to bring me this big apple, Willie.

Willie—Yes'm. I got one for mamma and one for you.

Teacher—And that isn't the first time you have remembered me along with your mother. I guess I must have had everything that she has, haven't I?

Willie—No'm, not everything. Mother's had twins.

A Great Writer.

Teacher—Name some great writer of former times.

Boy—Spencer.

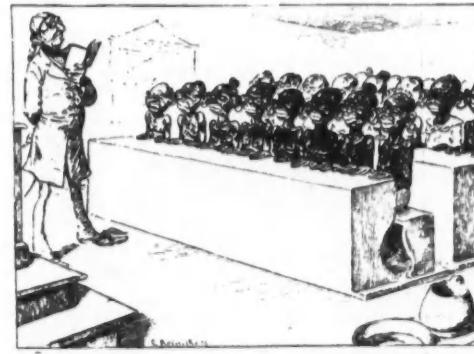
Teacher (surprised)—You have been a closer student than I thought, Willie. Now tell the class what you know of Spencer's writings.

Boy—He wrote copy books.

The Teacher's Conundrum.

Mamma—So the teacher gave out a question that only three of the class—Tom Tudd, Robbie Ray and yourself—could answer. Now, that makes mamma feel proud. What was the question, Willie?

Willie—Who broke the rear window.



the metal rings out of their ears, but fastened them again in such a manner that with one ring two ears were secured. The result was magical.

SCHOOL ROOM HUMOR.

Teacher—I gave you three examples in arithmetic, and you have not done one of them.

Pupil—No; my father told me to always shun bad examples.

Teacher—"Now, Earnest, what is the meaning of regeneration?"

Earnest (quickly)—"To be born again."

Teacher—"Would you like to be born again, Ernest?"

Earnest—"Not much! I might be born a girl."

Teacher—"What is a synonym?" Boy—"It's a word you can use in place of another when you don't know how to spell the other one."

Teacher—"Who was Atlas?"

Boy—"Ooo! He was th' biggest highwayman there ever was. He robbed everybody."

Teacher—"Nonsense!"

Boy—"Well the book says he held up the earth, anyhow."

Teacher—"What is the meaning of one-twenty-fifth?"

Little boy—"I—I don't remember."

Teacher—"If you had twenty-five children visiting you, and only one apple for them, what would you do?"

Little boy—"I'd wait till they went, an' then eat it myself."

"Do you go to school, Tommy?"

"Yes'm."

"Does your teacher like you, Tommy?"

"You bet she does. Every evening most she hates to have me leave and keeps me in."

At a school examination the inspector asked a boy why the earth turned round the sun on its own axis. The boy answered, with great promptitude, "Because it doesn't want to get roasted too much on one side."

"They tell me, Professor, that you have mastered all the modern tongues."

Professor: "All but two—my wife's and her mother's!"

Came Unprepared.

The first day Jamie went to school he heard the teacher calling the roll and each little boy and girl promptly answering, "Present." When his name was at last called, Jamie answered politely, "I didn't bring you one to-day. I didn't know we had to bring a present."



Not What She Wanted There.

Teacher—if you face the North, directly behind you will be South, on your right hand will be East and on your left hand West. (Seeing a lack of attention on the part of Oscar Simmons, and wishing to catch him.) What is on your left hand, Oscar?

Oscar (in deep confusion).—Please, Ma-a-m,—er—it's some cart grease I got on at recess; an, it won't come off.

Mythological Information.

"Who was Ajax?" said the teacher to a pupil.

"He was a capitalist," replied one.

"How do you make that out?"

"He defied the lightning to strike."

SCHOOL BOARD ITEMS.

The Building Committee of the St. Louis school board usually takes carriages to inspect the schools. A newspaper criticizes this action and requests them to use the street cars.

The school board of Los Angeles, is being investigated by the grand jury.

The Fargo, N. D., board of education will dispense with recesses during school hours during winter months owing to the severity of the climate, and letting the school out fifteen minutes earlier instead.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., board of education has petitioned the proper authorities to regulate the speed of trolley cars to six miles an hour.

State Superintendent of schools Pendergast of Minnesota, has announced the apportionment among the counties of the state of the tax collections for school purposes for the past six months. The money is apportioned at the rate of \$3 for each pupil.

The New Haven, Conn., adopted a resolution to the effect that "all pupils of the Catholic and Jewish faiths exempt from attendance at school on Feast of All Saints' day, Immaculate Conception day, Ascension day for the former, and New Year's, Day of Atonement and Day of Tabernacle for the latter; that there be twenty days called flag days, when the flags furnished by the state, under the new law, shall be floated from the school buildings



LUELLA K. WEBSTER,
School Board, Belding, Mich.

SOME NEW RESOLUTIONS.

ADOPTED BY BOARDS OF EDUCATION EVERYWHERE.

The Chicago board of education adopted the following resolution touches upon classes in sewing: In any school where not less than twenty-five pupils desire instruction in plain sewing, one hour after school on each Friday shall be assigned for such instruction, and that the regular teacher employed who may be considered competent to give such instructions and who shall be employed in such capacity shall receive a compensation to be fixed at some future time.

The Butte, Mont., board of school trustees has adopted several new rules. One of the rules is that the principal shall fill temporary vacancies in the roll of teachers from normal graduates who desire to become teachers. The rules provide that no tobacco shall be used by either teacher or pupils. For breaches of the rules the punishment will be suspension from school. Corporal punishment shall be inflicted only in rare cases and then not in the presence of the school.

A resolution was introduced in the Jacksonville, Ill., board, providing that the teachers in the public schools be instructed to report by the first meeting of the board in February, 1894, the defects, if any, in methods and matter of instruction now in vogue in the school, or if they would recommend any change of text books. Adopted.

The Paris, Mo., school board adopted a resolution which provides that the principal and other teachers of the public school be instructed to prevent any trespass on or injury to the school grounds or buildings from the time pupils arrive in the morning until they leave the grounds in the afternoon; and that in case of any injury by any person to the grounds or buildings they be requested



S. KANDER,
School Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

in the district; these twenty days are for the most part anniversaries of some great event in the nation's history."

A report to the Milwaukee school board says that corporal punishment in the schools has been reduced to a considerable degree since the recent agitation of the question. The principals are striving to reduce corporal punishment to a minimum but do not want it abolished by the board.

A resolution was adopted by the Topeka, Kans., school board providing that for High school graduating exercises, the valedictorian and the salutatorian both be selected by grades, but the graduating class will be asked to name a class orator who shall be allotted twice the limit of time given to any other member of the class and who shall deliver his oration just before the valedictorian.

A resolution before the Malden, Mass., school committee, bearing 78 signatures of members of the High school battalion, asking that the order fixing the qualifications for eligibility as an officer in the high school battalion be rescinded or modified, and that the principal be permitted to appoint the officers for the coming year, regardless of previous deportment marks, and all nominations made by the pupils, and on condition of satisfactory conduct, was adopted.

J. N. Patrick, the old book agent, author and lecturer, is teaching school again at Streator, Ill.

ed to use all diligence to ferret out the guilty party and report to this board. That all wilful injuries to such buildings or grounds will be prosecuted by the Board to the full extent of the law.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE BIBLE.

At Pawnee, Ill., one of the teachers, a young lady, is accustomed to open the day's exercises in her room with bible reading and prayer, and the parents of the thirteen Roman catholic children under her instruction objected and demanded of the directors that the practice be stopped. The board requested the young lady to discontinue her devotional exercises, but she firmly refused. The objectors then threatened to have the religious exercises stopped by law, and the school board consulted with State Superintendent Raab, who showed them that the state law merely guaranteed religious freedom, and neither requires nor forbids bible reading in the schools. The directors have concluded to sustain the teacher.

At Albany, Ga., professor Hanson C. Jones when he assumed charge of the high school in this city began the exercises of the day with prayer and Bible reading. There were many Jewish pupils in the school, and their parents and the Jewish population generally have become exercised with a fear that, through such religious exercises, their children are likely to be led away from the faith of their fathers. They have demanded of the school



J. MARSHALL CHATTERTON,
Member School Board, Louisville, Ky.

authorities that the religious exercises be discontinued, as the school is a common school to a very large extent. It is supported, in a great measure, out of the public school fund. The Christian authorities refuse to concede the justice of the demands, and the prayers and reading will be continued.

NIGHT SCHOOLS EVERYWHERE.

The school board of Minneapolis will not open night schools this fall as a matter of retrenchment.

Dr. Hanscom, for the committee on evening schools, reported to the Somerville, Mass., school committee, that circulars had been posted about the city, and that the schools would soon be in operation.

At Minneapolis the board of education is raising economy as the war cry. In consequence the night schools have been dispensed with.



MANVILLE CHAMBERLAIN,
Clerk Board of Directors, New Boston, Ill.

FEEBLE MINDED PUPILS.

The principals of San Francisco, recently discussed "Feeble minded children in the Public Schools: What shall we do with them?" The conclusion reached was that a central school should be established, which should be devoted exclusively to feeble-minded children. The principal objection to such a plan, the speakers thought, would be in the refusal of parents to acknowledge their children imbeciles.